

BOOK REVIEWS

these developments would render the process of therapeutic innovation more rational, flexible, governable, biomedically fruitful, ethical and humane.

The march of science ever creating the possibility of innovative technologies to alter disease continues to nudge against the existing social norms of ethics, morality, economics, law and politics demanding change. We are now in the center of a large, yet unevaluated, social experiment, the consequence of PL 92-603. What seems to be emerging among other things, is the conclusion that physicians may participate less and less in health care decisions. Furthermore, the question of "worth" both to the individual person and society needs to be evaluated with health care innovative technologies, before their release for general use. In conclusion, the book does sound an alarm. It cries out for medical leadership, not a defense of the system. We reiterate, that all in the health care system should study it for the medical models presented.

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HANDBOOK OF OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY—Seventh Edition—
 Ralph C. Benson, MD, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Emeritus Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, Portland. Lange Medical Publications, Drawer L, Los Altos, CA (94022), 1980. 808 pages, \$10.00.

As always, a useful student guide to be used in the obstetric-gynecology clerkship.

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF NEUROSCIENCE—Volume 3, 1980—Editor:
 W. Maxwell Cowan, Washington University School of Medicine; Associate Editors: Zach W. Hall, University of California, San Francisco; and Eric R. Kandel, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Annual Reviews, Inc., 4139 El Camino Way, Palo Alto, CA (94306), 1980. 428 pages, \$17.00.

As its title indicates, this is the third volume of reviews of the rapidly expanding field of neurobiology which is the science basic to the medical fields of neurology, neurosurgery, psychiatry and anesthesiology. There are 14 reviews written by outstanding scientists in the field. The range of topics covered largely reflects the interests of basic scientists with a smattering of clinically oriented material. This particular volume is heavily weighted toward neurogenesis. Of the 14 reviews, 6 deal with problems related to the development of the nervous system. The general problem is one of defining what factors determine the specificity of connections and what stimulates outgrowth of nerve processes. The promise and limitations of various approaches are clearly outlined. The problem for the general reader is succinctly stated by Fraser and Hunt, page 330, "... as the experiments have become more complex the results have become more kaleidoscopic." Fraser and Hunt review studies on regeneration by retinotectal connections in amphibia.

Greene and Shooter discuss the properties of nerve growth factor, a polypeptide that may be necessary for growth and survival of certain types of neurons. Other reviews of development, specificity and cell-cell recognition were contributed by Victor Hamburger, Lynn Landmesser, Gottlieb and Glazer and Anderson, Edwards and Palka. The review by Baldessarini and Tarsy

on drug-induced dyskinesias is a concise and readable discussion of the evidence that antipsychotic drugs act on a dopamine receptor in the central nervous system to produce their extrapyramidal side effects. Therapy for these conditions is also reviewed. Terry and Davies update us on research in Alzheimer disease (senile dementia). Although most studies are detailed descriptions of the pathological features, new approaches are being taken. One intriguing finding is a drop in the activity of an enzyme involved in acetylcholine synthesis.

In addition to the above, the review by Jonsson of neurotoxins specific for certain types of nerve cells and the discussion by Nicole and co-workers on substance P will attract the interest of a broad range of neuroscientists.

In summary, this set of reviews is aimed primarily at neuroscientists. The reviews on Alzheimer and drug-induced extrapyramidal syndromes will be of interest to neuroclinicians. Academicians in brain-related clinical fields will also find much of value in the other reviews. The quality of the reviews is consistently high, reflecting the outstanding caliber of the contributors. At \$17 this book is quite a bargain.

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PRACTICAL RHEUMATOLOGY: DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT—
 Rodney Bluestone, MB, FRCP, Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles; Associate Attending Physician, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., Health Sciences Division, 2727 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, CA (94025), 1980. 239 pages, \$23.95.

The objective of this book is to provide a concise and practical clinical approach to the care, both in terms of diagnosis and therapy, of patients presenting with musculoskeletal symptoms. The book is divided into two parts and contains 12 chapters.

Part One is concerned with diagnosis and contains brief but very practical chapters discussing the target organs (such as joints and periarticular tissues), diagnostic value of the classic symptoms and signs of musculoskeletal diseases, physical examination of joints, radiographic survey for articular disease, and how to use the more common and important laboratory tests.

Part Two, entitled "The Clinical Profiles," contains individual chapters detailing various clinical aspects of broad categories of musculoskeletal disease arbitrarily categorized for the purpose of this book. They include soft tissue rheumatism and other ill-defined syndromes, osteoarthritis, chronic nonspecific inflammatory arthritis (for example, rheumatoid arthritis), chronic nonspecific inflammatory spondyloarthropathies, acute monarticular arthritis and collagen-vascular diseases.

All of the chapters were written by Dr. Rodney Bluestone, a well-known and respected clinical rheumatologist. The book is generally well illustrated and each chapter contains a modest number of suggested readings, most often standard texts. General approaches are stressed allowing recognition of particular problems, and accepted methods of treatment are discussed. The chapters on detection of articular signs, soft tissue rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis are particularly useful. I commend the author for listing the various materials for patient education, especially those from the Arthritis Foundation. Many primary care physicians may not even be aware that these excellent materials exist.

There are no glaring weaknesses in the book, realizing